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33. RARE OCCURRENCE OF VEGETATIVE LEAFLET OUTGROWTH ON THE LEAF OF MUSTARD *BRASSICA CAMPESTRIS* (BRASSICACEAE)

The leaves of mustard are raised in Mizoram as a vegetable locally, called as "Antum". On 15th June, 1996. I saw in Kolasib market of Aizawal district, outgrowths of leaflets on the dorsal surface of mustard leaf. On careful observations, I found some more mustard leaves with quite a large number (i.e. 5 to 10) of leaflet outgrowths, with maximum length of 11 mm. The leaflet outgrowths were more towards the margin of the leaf than the centre and around rachis. At Kolasib market this leafy vegetable is brought from Kolasib, and the surrounding area.

Mustard is propagated by germination of seed only, and to the best of my knowledge this growth, in the form of outgrowth of leaflets is

peculiar and of rare occurrence, and hence worthy of record.

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34. RECORD OF *ABUTILON RANADEI* WOODROW & STAPF IN AN AREA OTHER THAN TYPE LOCALITY

Abutilon ranadei Woodr. et Stapf (Malvaceae), an endemic and rare species was collected and reported by Woodrow (1897) and Cooke (1901) from Ambaghat of Ratnagiri district in Maharashtra. Since then there was no report on its occurrence, which made Ahmedullah and Nayar (1986) conclude that it

may be extinct. However, recently Mistry and Almeida (1989) collected the species from its type locality. Due to rarity and narrow range of distribution the species has been declared as endangered in the Red Data book (Nayar and Sastry, 1990). In 1993, it was collected from the famous Vasota fort in Koyna valley of Satara

district. This is the first record of its occurrence in an area other than the type locality and about 100 km away from it. About 50 plants were observed on hill slopes around Vasota. It grows in association with *Carvia callosa* (Nees) Bremek. As it is an endangered species, some attempts have been made to grow the species in the Botanical Garden of Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

Abutilon ranadei has great ornamental value. It has large, elegant, showy flowers with pale purple prominent veins on orange-yellow petals. The easiest way to conserve it is by domestication and introduction as an ornamental plant in gardens.

Flowering and fruiting of the species is observed during January to March.

Specimen (MPB-5829) has been deposited in the Herbarium, Department of Botany, Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

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35. ON TWO UNRECORDED SPECIES OF *FAGONIA* TOURN. EX L. FROM MAHARASHTRA

During botanical explorations in Dhule district, Maharashtra, two interesting and noteworthy plants were collected. These were identified as species of *Fagonia* Tourn. ex L. (Zygophyllaceae) hitherto unrecorded from Maharashtra. They are being reported as additions to the flora of the state. These are not only new records for the state but also interesting from the phytogeographic point of view as these species have been previously recorded from Rajasthan. This report shows their wider distribution.

The correct nomenclature, diagnostic characters, habitat, phenology, critical notes and key to the species now recorded from Maharashtra are given. The voucher specimens

are deposited in the herbarium of the College. They are enumerated here.

1) *Fagonia bruguieri* DC., Prodr. 1: 704.1824; Boiss., Fl. Orient. 1: 905. 1867; Edgew. & Hook.f. in Hook.f., Fl. Brit. India 1: 425.1874; Hadidi in Candollea 21:21.1966; Ghafoor in Nasir & Ali, Fl. W. Pak. 76: 11.1974; Shetty & Singh, Fl. Rajasthan 1:162.1987.

A prostrate to suberect, branched undershrub, branches quadrangular, sulcate, striate, glandular-pubescent, internodes upto 1.4 cm long. Leaves opposite, glandular-hairy, 3- and 1- foliolate, leaflets ovate-oblong, sometimes slightly falcate, fleshy, long mucronate, 0.4-1.5 cm long, the mid-leaflet the longest, petioles upto 0.5 cm long. Stipular spines